



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

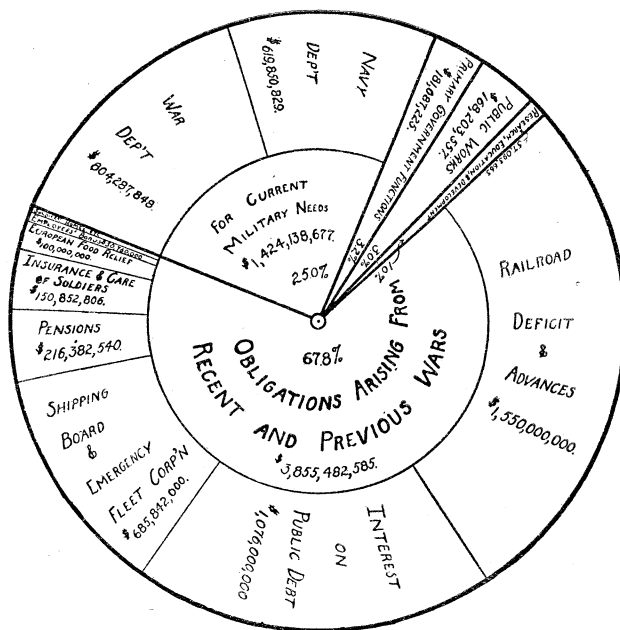
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



were pressed into service. If preparations had been begun several years before, it is needless to say results would have been obtained sooner and the war appreciably shortened. In view of this experience and the probability that science and technology will be no less important in the future than in the past, the question naturally arises whether the government is making adequate preparation for scientific research as a part of its program of military preparedness. In time of war the civil branches of the government will be called upon immediately, and they will be able to render invaluable service if they are adequately equipped and manned. In the meantime, pending the arrival of the war, *which we hope will never come*, they will be able to render useful service in civil problems and so be more than self-supporting. This kind of preparation for war, which adds nothing to the military budget if the civil departments are adequately supported, should appeal to all as practicable and desirable.

#### Summary of the Argument

The Federal Government, having emerged from participation in the World War, finds itself with a large debt and heavy annual charges caused by the war. These, together with the current cost of the army and navy, amount for the present fiscal year to 92.8 per cent of the total budget. The cost of public works and the necessary administrative cost of the Federal Government amounts to 6.2 per cent of the total. There remains 1 per cent for a large number of governmental activities classed as research, educational, and developmental. The question arises whether, in the interest of economy and efficiency, the 1 per cent shall be decreased; or, because this work is constructive and of great economic value, it shall be increased, possibly doubled. \* \* \* This consideration should appeal to legislators and business men alike; *namely, that research and development work by the government develop wealth, and the burden of taxation is thereby lightened.*

#### IT IS REPORTED

That only 33 1/3 per cent of the population of Chicago is American.

That census figures in Japan show the death rate to be gaining over the birth rate.

That Havana, Cuba, has the reputation of being the richest city per capita, in the world.

That for reasons of economy the German Government has decided to close a number of German universities.

That diplomatic relations between Germany and Brazil, which were broken off in 1917, have again been resumed.

That the Y. M. C. A. is still keeping overseas no fewer than 615 American men and women engaged in various services.

That 7,000 workers in the linen industry, out of a total of 13,000, are without work in the Ghent district, owing to the shortage of raw materials.

That the United States Department of Agriculture has suggested the breeding of skunks as a means of stabilizing the "depressed fur market."

That the city of Chicago is spending \$150,000 yearly to serve meals to children from needy homes, about 50,000 children of school age being fed daily.

That Berlin University has advised its students not to take up dentistry as a career as the training is very expensive and chances of financial success very poor.

That the results of experiments in Dresden in the manufacture of German porcelain money are considered unsatisfactory, and that the "coins" will not be put into circulation.

That it is proposed to hold a great international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1926 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

That Francisco de la Barra, former provisional president of Mexico, is to be president of the mixed Franco-Austrian Arbitration Commission established by the Treaty of St. Germain.

That the Court of Appeals of British Columbia has declared ultra vires and contrary to treaty engagements with Japan, recent provincial legislation prohibiting the employment of Japanese laborers.

That Gianni Caproni, the airplane inventor, is now completing plans for a giant plane to carry 300 persons across the Atlantic in about thirty-six hours, the plane being designed with dining and sleeping accommodations.

That the American Red Cross has given to the League of Red Cross Societies 500,000 suits of reconditioned underwear and 100,000 pairs of rubber gloves, for use in the campaign against typhus throughout Central Europe.

That the Northern Peace Union of Stockholm has petitioned the King of Sweden to introduce English as the fundamental foreign language to be taught in all State-aided schools, in order to facilitate international communication.

That German public opinion looks with disfavor on the granting of a Nobel Prize to President Wilson, alleging that he has been responsible for post-war difficulties for Germany tending to make her punishment greater.

That a Mandarin Version of the Chinese Bible has been completed at a cost of \$700,000, after twenty-five years' work on the part of translators, thus making the Bible accessible to over 400,000,000, that is to say, to one-fourth the population of the world.

That wireless telephone messages from England were plainly heard in Geneva at a demonstration recently given by William Marconi, and that newspaper men in attendance at the Assembly of the League of Nations plainly heard messages spoken 500 miles away.

That Germany, through private initiative, is establishing in all her large cities "High Schools of Politics," which, according to their founder, Professor Ernest Jaekkh, are to "reduce politics to a science and restore the nation's greatness by peaceful methods."

That the five Central American countries, at their conference at San Jose, Costa Rica, this month, have practically perfected a federation, and worked out a plan of joint governmental action and ultimate merger in which organized labor is to have its recognition.

That the foreign trade of Germany for the first five months of 1919 was as follows: imports, 3,339,000,000 marks; exports, 1,169,000,000 marks; during the first five months of 1920 these have increased to 28,480,000,000 marks for imports and 23,688,000,000 for exports.

That St. Mihiel, where American troops did some of their most heroic fighting, is to have a unique memorial, the Junior Red Cross of America having made an appropriation to be used in co-operation with the French Government for the establishment of a model children's hospital.

That the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, has decided to place on the walls of the handsome building, provided for it by Italy, a tablet in memory of David Lubin, the American Jew, who conceived the plan of the Institute, was its founder under the patronage of the King of Italy, and served as the first representative of the United States on its governing board.

That the British Government, with the Premier especially eager, is seriously considering naming a woman for the diplomatic service, to be stationed possibly in Washington as a first experiment; a person who would act as a go-between on all issues having to do with women, children, public health and social evils. Lady Astor is sponsor of the plan.

That Sidney Webb, the eminent English sociologist, is urging twin parliaments for the National government, one for functioning in the political field and having to do with national defense and the maintenance of order; and the other a social parliament, dealing with the nation's economic resources, and its cultural development, the people's health, education and taxation.

That, inadequate as the expenditures for education in the United States are, figures compiled in the Bureau of Education show that the people of the United States are now paying annually for education as much, if not more, than the total paid for education by the peoples of all other countries; that is, half the total expenditures for education, elementary, secondary, and higher, of the whole world are made in the United States, which contains approximately one-seventeenth of the population of the world.

---

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE LEAGUE

### President Wilson's Message to Congress— Opinions of Political Leaders— Conferences at Marion

President Wilson, in his message to Congress, December 7, made no specific reference to the League or to the attitude of the United States toward it; but in general terms he had the following words to say about the ideals of the nation and their relation to contemporary domestic and foreign duties:

#### *Gentlemen of the Congress:*

When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the President by the Constitution, to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it"—a sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the